## Capture of Petersburg

Richmond Cut off from South Carolina

Retreat of the Rebels Across the Appomattox.

Colors, and Between 300 and 400 Prisoners Taken.

BRAVERY OF THE NEGRO TROOPS.

GEN. SMITH PERSONALLY THANKS THEM.

The Rebels Abandon their Fortifications in Front of Bermuda Hundred.

PRECARIOUS POSITION OF RICHMOND.

Details of Grant's Great March and Crossing the James.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix-The Capture of Petersburg-Highly Important

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17, 1864. Maj.-Gen. Dix: The following dispatches have been received by this Department:

CITT POINT, Wednesday, June 15, 1864, via Jamestown Island, 5:30 a. m., Thursday, June 16, 1864.

Smith, with 15,000 men, attacked Petersburg this Gen. Butler reports from his Observatory, near Bermuda Hundred, that there has been sharp fighting, and troops, so that the dust did not trouble us.

that the troops and trains of the enemy were, as he writes, moving from the city across the Appomattox, as Hancock is not near enough to render Gen. Smith Army of the Potomac marched from the Chickahominy

any aid.

The Richmond papers have nothing to indicate a susicion of our crossing the James River. They expect

CITY POINT, Va., Wednesday, June 15-5:30 p. m. Our latest report from Smith was at 4 p. m. He had carried a line of intrenchments at Beatty's House, the colored troops assaulting and carrying the rifle-pits with great gallantry, but he had not yet carried the He describes the Rebel artillery fire as very

He expected to assault this line just before dark. Hancock is within three miles of Smith.

CITY POINT, Va., Thursday, June 16, 1864, } via Jamestown Island—11:45 a. m.

burg. Hancock got up and took position on Smith's left at 3 a. m. to-day. There was heavy firing in that direction from 5 to 6 o'clock. No report has been re

DOUTHARD'S LANDING, Va., 1 p. m., June 16. After sending my dispatch of this morning from the quered lines with Gen. Grant and the engineer officers. time, even when marching through their own provinces The works are of the very strongest kind, more difficult the army on reaching here faced about toward Rich to take than was Missionary Ridge at Chattanooga. The bardest fighting was done by the black troops. became the left, and all could have gone into battle with The forts they stormed were the worst of all. After the 10 minutes notice. affair was over, Gen. Smith went to thank them, aud tell them he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they cannot be exceeded as soldiers, and that here take ship, prepared with its pontoon train to lay a after he will send them into a difficult place as readily bridge across the James. In the exact fullness of time

se the best white troops.

They captured six out of the sixteen cannon which he

Some of them said they had just crossed the

James above Drury's Bluff. I do not think any of Lee's army had reached Peter

burg when Smith stormed it. They seem to be there York Engineers; this by the 15th New-York Engineers, this morning, however, and to be making arrangements. The locality is White Oaks Point, half a mile below to hold the west side of the Appomattox.

The town they cannot think of holding, for it lies directly under our guns.

The weather continues splendid.

CITY POINT, VA., 4:15 p. m. J June 16, 1864. General Butler reports from Bermuda Hundre that the enemy have abandoned the works in front of that place. His troops are now engaged in tearing up the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond.

The following dispatch does not designate the hour, but it is supposed to be later than the preceding ones: JAMESTOWN, VA., June 16, 1864.

"I came down from the pentoen above Fort Powha-tan, with dispatches for Secretary Stanton. Just as I left, Capt. Pitkin reported to me that Petersburg was in

our possession."

Nothing of recent date has been heard from Genera Sheridan, but The Richmond Whig of the 15th contains a dispatch from General Lee, stating that Sheridan had been routed in an engagement with Fitz Lee and Hampton, losing 500 prisoners and leaving his dead and wounded on the field.

From General Sherman, a dispatch dated last night at 9 o'clock, has been received. It only states the relative positions of the forces. No serious engagement

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. The Last Grand Movement - How th Army Marched-The Enemy Entirely in the Dark-Crossing Long Bridge-Passing the Swamps - Crossing the

James River. del Disputch to the N. Y. Tribune

posed as to ward off any attempts of the enemy to dis-lodge them. An attack, however, is improbable. CHARLES CETY COURT-HOUSE, Va., HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC Wednesday, June 15—6 a. m., Via Washington, June 17, 1864. feared that it would be impossible to pontoon it, but the

The works on the Cold Harbor line were not relinquished fully until two o'clock yesterday morn-ing, yet the entire army had reached the James by sun-set last night, the average distance marched being

## GRANT'S RAPID PROGRESS. THE GREAT CUNIEST. T



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what direction it pursues, so that it intersects some

ment, on the evening of the 12th. The 5th Corps

line of battle nearly up to White-Oak Swamp.

6th, getting comfortably into camp last evening.

The weather yesterday and the day before was

cultarly favorable for rapid marching, being exception-

hominy the trains moved on different roads from the

But that was 1862, and this is 1864; and the two years

have not been without their lessons, one of which has

The 18th Corps, Baldy Smith, as I have stated before,

marched to White House to take transports for Ber-

work, and an instance of consummate generalship.

mond, the presumed direction of the enemy, the right

Three weeks ago the Engineer Brigade at Washing

ington, under Gen. Benham was ordered to be ready to

it reached here yesterday noon, and had completed a

The bridge consists of over one hundred pontoons.

about the same number as that across the mouth of the

Chickahominy on McClellan's retreat down the Penin-

ula two years ago, said to have been the longest float-

ing bridge ever laid. That was placed by the 50th New-

Windmill Point, and some six miles below Harrison's

partly by bridge. The order was that the 6th corps

should follow, that to be succeeded by the 9th, while

the 5th should remain in position, and finally cross last.

To-morrow morning, will see everything on the other

Grant's Last Grand Movement-Crossing

pecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HEADQUARTERS ARM OF THE POTOMAC, CHARLES CITY, Wednesday Morning, June 15, Via Washington, Friday, June 17, 1864.

The fourth scene in Grant's Virginia campaign

now approaching a successful termination. A pon-

Benham of the United States Engineers, now spans the

James at the Neck, below Douthart's plantatation,

Wind Mill Point, trasports are busily engaged in pass-

ing troops to the other side. Hancock is already over,

having crossed his corps in transports yesterday after-

noon and last night, and this morning the 5th Corps will

ollow. A portion of the 5th and of the 6th Corps

and will cross during the day.

Our troops on the western bank have been so dis-

Owing to the width and depth of the river, it was

Gen. Grant and staff joined Butler at Bermuda Hund-

red yesterday. The transports conveying the 18th Corps passed Wilcox's Wharf on their way. The crossing in transports to Windmill Point is nec-

while three miles above at Wilcox's wharf, and opposite

laid under the supervision of Brig. Gen.

our Movements and those of the Enemy.

emaining forces in that quarter.

bridge at dark.

march to the James River, then, has been suc-

and early yesterday morning.

or three miles directly toward Richmond, and formed

If it were the purpose of the enemy to attack, he

until daylight.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.

When a great army moves, it fills all the roads, it essarily a slow process, and it is improbable that every- movement commenced. Besides the portion of the much healthier than that in the Chickahominy swamps eeks every country cross-road, every farm by-road, and thing will be over before night. es it, no matter how circuitons the road, no matter

road that does make toward the right point, it must be the Chickahominy at Jones Bridge, and the 5th and the Bridge. nsed. Troops often march ten or fifteen miles, and the 2d the right, crossing the river at Long Bridge, three enemy's lines a few days since, through the glasse miles above. The march of the left column was unpoint reached shall not be five from that of starting. order, Wilson's cavalry in the advance, followed by the by the 6th Corps in the afternoon and evening of Mon-5th Army Corps, then the 2d Corps, next to the river day. The 9th followed during the night. Yesterday platform in the top is by ladders tied along the trunk of the 6th Corps, parallel and to the left of the 2d, and the 9th on the extreme left, each of the last three taking established on Monday night on the west bank of the amining the wonderful developments which these powcare of its own rear. A second line, perhaps a mile in Thirteen Cannon, Several Stands of rear of that fought on, had been thrown up at Cold Harleft, reached the James near Douthard's Farm, and scene before us. bor. The reserve divisions marched out in the after bivouacked to await the pontooning of the river at that noon. Those holding the works, as soon as it was fully dark, but not a picket fell back until 2 o'clock in the point. The column on the right, crossing the Chickahominy morning. The new line was held by a strong picket

at Long Bridge, had some fighting of an unimportant quarters, neatly arranged, miles away, under the over character, participated in by Gen. Crawford's division The withdrawal seems to have been undiscovered. Only at one point had the enemy's skirmishers appeared of the 5th Corps, and a portion of Wilson's cavalry. when the last line was relinquished. In the scores of On Saturday the 11th last, the 5th Corps left its posiwar, I do not recall another instance where this device of a second line far in the rear was used. In this case it proved to be unnnecessary, but it was a wise precauo'clock on Sunday night, Warren again advanced toward the river, reaching Long Bridge at 11 o'clock. tion that would have been of vast service had our purpose been divined and the enemy followed too eagerly. Chapman's brigade of cavalry was found skirmishing Ten miles down the stream from Cold Harbor is the remains of the Long Bridge, that figures in the narratives of the Peninsula campaign. The causeways leadwhen the cavalry crossed, followed by Warren in the ing to it on either side are there still, and in good condifollowing order: Crawford, Ayers, Cutler and Griffin. n. The bridge proper had disappeared. A few pon-Crawford was immediately thrown into a position to teons now fill the breach. The cavalry crossed anmo-lested, save by the videttes of a North Carolina regi-

Deeming it of importance to occupy the hights two lowed early the succeeding morning, and marched two Gen Crawford advanced at about 3 o'clock in the morning and held his position at the desired point. At 8 must come from that quarter. The 2d Corps marched from the Long Bridge road on the road leading to to the bridge in the hours between midnight and day-light, and there halted four hours for coffee and a snatch White Oak Bridge, where the enemy's force, consisting of Gordon's cavalry brigade of Hampton's Legion, were of sleep. Then marching at 9 o'clock, it halted only on found posted, with three guns in old redoubts built by arriving here; faced up the roads leading toward McClellan during the Peninsular campaign. Bates's Richmond, and finally lay down to rest in admirable and Lyle's brigades were afterward works of its own construction. At dark, the 5th Corps to the bridge, to the support of the carleft its position, looking toward White-Oak Swamp, and alry, and at 11 o'clock the enemy's guns given by a contraband from Richmond but it had never opened and were answered by Capt. Barnes's 1st Newfalling in after the 2d, reached here during the night York Battery. Meanwhile, Carle's brigade was pushed Meanwhile the 6th and 9th [Army Corps, moving furout on the Long Bridge road, with orders to hold the junction of the Central and New-Market roads. Skirther down the Chickahominy, crossed on pontoons at Jones Bridge. The former struck the James three sishing was briskly carried on during the day, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon portions of Hill's carps began idan's cavalry had returned with Gen. Hunter's commiles below here at noon yesterday, the rear coming up by night. This corps marched thaty miles in as many to arrive and intrench themselves beyond the junction. onsecutive hours. The 9th came in at the heels of the in order to dispute our expected advance toward Rich-

Hill's whole corps, which had been lying in reserve behind the Rebel lines opposite Cold Harbor, according to the evidence of prisoners, made a forced march from ally cool and cloudy, and on this side of the Chickaits position at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, followed by the whole Rebel army, which was being thrown into line of battle from White Oak Bridge to Malvern Hills cessfully, rapidly, and smoothly accomplished. I can During all this time, however, the 2d Corps, with the not help contrasting it with that other time when the remainder of the 5th, were quietly moving at right angles with the Long Bridge Road and southward vis the James. I need not elaborate the contrast; the St. Mary's Church and Charles City Court-House, which bare suggestion is enough to point all the difference they reached at 10 o'clock on Monday night. Crawbetween an advance and a retreat, an undisturbed ford, withdrawing his division after dark, followed the march and a badgered but stubborn flight—stubborn column, arriving at the Court-House yesterday morn-

Our loss in the affairs at White-Cak Bridge and Ri D. Rhoads, commanding the 88th Pennsylvania Volum teers, was killed during the engagement at White-Oal Bridge. Wilson's division of cavalry is out on a reconanda Hundred. Last night it passed up the river, and noissance Richmondward. Wilson's 10th Cavalry are by this time has disembarked at its destination. It had now at the Phillips House, 25 miles from Richmond been away from there but a fortnight; had been to the General Headquarters are in readiness at 8; this mornother side of Richmond by a journey of 250 miles via ing to cross the river.

James River, Fortress Monroe, York River, White The scene at the river last night was magnificently At 7:20 p. m. yesterday, Smith assaulted and carried House, and a march of 20 miles, and now back again imposing, the long columns of treops defiling down to the principal line of the enemy before Petersburg, taking over the same route; had been in two battles at Cold the river and crowding the wharf, the rushing and 13 cannon, several stands of colors, and between 300 Harbor, and severe skirmishing during a full week; had groaning of steamboats mingled with the exultant and 400 prisoners. This line is two miles from Peters- lost 3,000 men killed and wounded. A good fortnight's strains of martial music as like spectres they moved in the dim light across the broad expanse of the James. Speaking of Generalship, it is worth noting that the black with their human freight. The songs of the men Richmond papers denounce that which called Breckin- and the light of the moon rendering the evening one of ridge from the valley and enabled Hunter to rout their unusual beauty and serenity. All went to make up scene of loveliness and grandeur seldom witnessed. The On the principle which led the Roman Armies to in- men are buoyant and feel that they are guided by a skill

> Tactice-Embarkation of the Eighteenth Corps at White House-Abandonment of that Place-Signal Stations and Views from the Same. From Our Special Correspondent.

WHITE HOUSE, June 15, 1864. At this time the army is embarked upon its last great strategic 'movement, its fourth flanking of the enemy's position—this time for a change of base to the James River. The accomplishment of this, so hazardous a movement, in the presence of an enemy, has progressed so far toward its completion as to leave little doubt of its entire success. Before this reaches you, I doubt not, you will have heard of the successful arrival of our army at Haxall's Landing, on the James.

This movement was commenced on Saturday, June 11, by a movement of our wagon trains to the rear, to the vicinity of White House, and toward New-Kent Court-House. The 5th Corps had already moved so faa crossed by steamboat ferry. The remainder of the down the Chickahominy as to be able in a few hours to corps crossed during the night, partly by ferry and make a rapid dash to the fords and bridges below White Oak swamp, and secure a foot hold on the other

side of the Chickahominy.

To withdraw the remainder of the army from the enemy's front when our lines were in such close proxin side. And once on the other side, your imagination is ity; to remove our artillery from its positions in the works and not be heard moving it off, and while broken up to be fallen upon and overcome in detail; or suffer in our trains from the movements of the enemy; or, more than all, after having successfully got the start of the River James-Interesting Details of the enemy in the withdrawal from their front to pre vent them, with their advantage of interior lines, from rushing down upon Butler and overwhelming him be fore reenforcements could arrive-this was the task for Gen. Grant, in which all the chances were in favor of

a vigilant and active enemy.

The troops were begun to be withdrawn on Sunday the passages of the Chickshominy, where it approaches nearest to Charles City Court-House, on the Tar River. Our wagon-trains proceeded upon roads to the rear, forming the outside of a circle parallel to that traversed

by the army.

A part of this movement was the embarkation of the ronsed on the pontoon below during the night. Burngrossed on the night that the n course involved a timely abandonment of the White House. Monday and Tuesday were occupied in transferring the sick and wounded on board transports. Very many of the Cavalry Corps had been gathering at White House, sick from exposure and hard marching. Everything movable is rapidly disappearing, and the Jones Bridge. skill of engineering overcame the natural dificulties of White House is again becoming the desolate plain that it was before our steamers and barges transformed it into a busy and noisy landing.

What counter movements the enemy are now engaged in, we cannot, of course, know, but there can be no cox's Wharf to Windmill Point.

harm in giving the position of their lines before our Our present position on the banks of the James, is

Confederate army upon our front this side the Chicke-The advance from Cold Harbor was made in two col- hominy, their lines extended across the river at New umns-the 6th and 9th forming the left, and crossing Bridge, and down upon the other side to Bottom's We had an opportunity of examining the which were kept at the signal station on the left of our marked by any important events. The river was crossed lines down the Chickahominy. These stations are in

river, advanced on the road lending toward Charles erful glasses, in the hands of one practiced in observe City Court-House, on reaching which he moved to the tions, discovers. What a wonderful enlargement of the Instead of a wide stretch of country of a dozen miles with hills receding behind hills and fading into indis-

tinctness, a skirt of woods discloses a General's head-

spreading hills. There you discover a bit of read, and watching it you observe regiments of soldiers passing for an hour where the naked eye discovers nothing at times we have left the presence of the enemy during the tion on the left of the 2d Corps then lying in the all. Here a redoubt is discovered, mounting several trenches, and moving across the railroad bivouacked in guns, opposite a ford of the river, and then a line of line of battle at Providence Meeting-House. At 6 rifle pits. There again, just as the sun goes down be hind the spires of Richmond, you see a long line nearly two thousand men marching from the with axes, shovels and picks, and of course you know with the enemy, and covering the laying of the pon. at once where the enemy's works are strongest. It is ons, which was accomplished at about midnight, such information as this, invaluable to the Command ing-General, which the signal is constantly sending to furnished the material for actios in the most critical over the crossing of the remaining divisions of the 5th cases. One of the most curious of the recent dis coveries of the Signal Corps demands a desc When first seen upon the railroad near Bottom's Bridge miles beyond the river and near Mrs. Maddox's house, it looked like a car in front of a locomotive, roofed with a singular covering.

But soon the roof was turned down vertically, dise clock on Monday morning the cavalry were advanced closing itself as a mail-proof shield, perforated with a port-hole, behind which a large pivot-gun was mounted. The locomotive keeps up steam constantly, and stands upon the road near a curve, emerging from which it can sweep the railroad for a mile, covering the railroad bridge of the Chickshominy, and retreat again to its cover, in which it is entirely beyond the reach of our been seen until now.

A member of the Christian Commission on board the steamer Highland Light, who went on shore after the boat had hauled out into the stream and came on board just before the steamer left, reports that Gen. Shermand, and both were now united with the Army of the Potomac. We give the report for what it is worth,

ASSOCIATED PRESS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS.

Capture of Petersburg by Gen. Kautz' Cavalry-The Crossing of the James by

Grant's Army. FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 16, 1864. }

Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, the 18th Army Corps, under the command of Gen. W. F. Smith, left City Point and marched into Petersburg.

Gen. Kauts's oavalry, comprising the 5th and 11th Pennsylvania and District of Columbia Regiments, atoked the intren hments of the Rebels outside of Pe tersburg, and at 11 a. m. yesterday succeeded in carry ig them, and entered the city.

They were supported by the advance guard of Gen The troops were, at last accounts, marching in the

direction of Petersburg as fast as they landed. The crossing of the James River by the army is de scribed by those who had the good fortune of viewing it as one of the most brilliant scenes of the war.

An endless stream of transports, barges, and schooners have been making their way up the James River to the new base of supplies all day to-day.

> Crossing the James River. WASHINGTON, Friday, June 17, 1864.

A dispatch dated " Headquarters Army of the Potomae, June 15,"says:

The army is now crossing the James River at two places, one from Vilcox's wharf to Wind Mill Point, and the other about two miles below. The 2d Corps crossed yesterday, at the first-men-

The 5th Corps start at 10 o'clock this morning. Some Rebel infancy were found on the way suppor

Rebel cavalry, but a part of the 5th Corps can and drove them from the position to White Oak Bridge At this place, the Rebels were found in a strong poon, with their artillery posted and Gen. Hill's Corps supporting them. Skirmishing commenced and was continued until

Our forces withdraw toward Harrison Landing. Our loss was aboutene hundred in killed and wound d, while that of the liebels was beavier. Gen. Grant returned from his visit to Gen. Butle

his evening, having found everything satisfactory. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Thursday, June 16-6 a. m. 3

Nothing of an exciting character occurred resterday, our troops and trains being engaged in cross ing all day.

burg, which place howas expected to reach last night, but nothing official his been heard from him up to this

Heavy cannonading has been going on in that direct tion, supposed to be either he or Gen. Butler engaging

The entire army will be across the James River by

Details of the Crossing of the Chickahominy.

CHARLES CITY COURT-HOUSE, VA., Wednesday, June 15, 1864.

The Chickahoriny has been safely crossed,

Griffin's Division of the 5th Corps, preceded by a brig. ade of cavalry, advanced from Providence Church to Long Bridge on Sunday night. After a brief skirmish our advance guard drive the enemy's pickets guarding this place. The brilge had been destroyed by the The troops were begin to be withdrawn on Sunday ight, moving toward Long Bridge and Jones Bridge and Rebels, but we laid putoons across the run. A column he passages of the Chickshominy, where it approaches moved up the south side of the river toward Bottom's Bridge, and drove every Rebel out of sight.

On the margin of White Oak Swamp our cavalry un against a considerable number of the enemy. For a few minutes there was a sharp skirmish, in which a number of cannon were freely used on both sides and 18th Corps at the White House, where it arrived on two regiments of inharry were deployed as skirmish Sunday night, prepared to embark on the following ers. About twenty men were killed and wounded in this

port that Lee was massing his troops at Bottom's Bridge. Bottom's Bridge, kep the enemy back, and gave the 2d Corps an ample opportunity to pass over the Chicka-hominy. The 6th and 2d Corps crossed lower down at On Sunday the 18th Corps embarked on transports

the White House, and have since moved past this place on the James [River, going toward[Bermuda Hundred,

where many of our men commenced to suffer from fever and ague, and are now rapidly recovering.

The Crossing of the James-A Move Upo

Petersburg-Gen. Gillmore Relieved.

nd this time pleasantly so. The 18th Corps, under Gen, Smith, has returned. The Army of the Potomac is crossing the James at Wilcox's Wharf, and moving up toward Richmond. There is every reason to believe

that Lee has again been fooled, and that Grant has succeeded in flanking him. A sail down the river to-day furnished food for reflection. There were the solid columns of the brave Army of the Potomac marching steadily on out of the woods, and down to the transports destined to convey them across the James, their guns bright and glistening in the sunlight, their faces bright and hopeful.

The movement of the Army of the Potomac was most skillfully effected, the corps crossing each other and a portion making an attack upon Lee's line. This diverted his attention, and led him to believe an attack was meditated on his left, but meanwhile our troops were crossing the River James. To-night, a movement upon Petersburg is to be made, under the direction of Gen. W. F. Smith, who has again returned to our arm to Gen. Gillmore, who has asked for a Court of Inquiry, has been relieved, and ordered to Fort Monroe. This removes one of the obstacles to success. Gen. Terry is left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in command, aided by Gen. Turner. There can be left in the morning. Control and Colonel Tallifaerre, who on them again, and Colonel Tallifaerre, who don them again, and Colonel Tallifaerre, who carly dounted well. Young's Battery, the Geth V. Infantally, with young's Battery, the fielt

but little doubt of the success of the attack on Petersburg, unless Lee has been able to reach that point in advance of our troops. Up to dusk to night no troops had gone to Petersburg.

REBEL NEWS.

Extracts from Rebel Papers.

CONGRATULATORY ORDERS.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 11.—VII. To the troops of my command for the defense of Petersburg, on the south side of the Appomattox, on the 9th inst., I have, with the approval and under the instructions of the Commanding General, to offer my grateful acknowledgments for their gallast conduct, and my congratulations upon their successful repulse of the enemy. Approaching with aine regiments of infantry and cavalry, and at least four pieces of artillery, they searched our lines from Battery No. 1 to Battery No. 29, a distance of nearly six miles. Hood's and Batter battalions, the 46th Regt. Va. Vols, and one company (Capt. Wood's Co. F) of the 23d S. C., with Surdivant's battery and a few guns in position, and Tallinetro's cavalry, kept them at bay, and punished them severely until they reached the Jerusalem Plankroad in front of Battery 29, defended by Maj. Archer's corps of reserves, and second-class Militia, and by one piece of Sturdivant's Battery, a howitzer, under the temporary command of Brig. Gen. Colston. Then, with overwhelming numbers, they were twice repulsed, and succeeded only at last in panetrating a gap in the line, and in flanking and gaining the rear of a mere handful of citizen soldlers, who stood firmly and fought bravely as veterans until ordered to fall back. Alast some of the noblest of them fell "with their block to the ground and their front to, the foe," consecrating with their blood the soil of the homes they defended. Their immediate commanders have reported the heroism of them all, the living and the dead, and now with pride and gratitude. I announce that Beauregard himself has thanked Archer and his comrades on the very spec of their devotion. If they lost killed, the heroism of them all, the living and the dead, and now with pride and gratitude. I announce that Beaure gard himself has thanked Archer and his comrades on the very spot of their devotion. If they lost killed, wounded and missing, 65 out of less than 180 men, they spent their blood dearly to the enemy; if Stardivant's hattery lost one gan a better was captured, and another disabled, and if they lost a half a mile of ground, they gained about a half hour of time and saved their beloved city by holding on long enough for Stardivant's and Graham's and Young's battesics. Deming's cavairy, and the 46th Virginia Infantry, with Wood's S. C. Company, a company of convalescents, and a company of pentients, to drive back the insolent for from approaches which their footsteps for the first time polituded. With the help of following are now the chief officers of Admiral foregory's staff: Commodore Cadwallader Ringold.

Virginia inharty, and a company of penitents, to drive back the insolent foe from approaches which their footsteps for the first time polluted. With the help of God it shall be the last time. With such troops as all have proved themselves, commanders may well give assurance with condidence to the people of Petersburg. A people who can thus fight for their alters must be aided, supported, guarded by every arm which can be aided, supported, guarded by every arm which can be outstretched for their defense. Comrades their wives and daughters are daily and hourly mining our sick and wounded, they wipe the hot brow, cool the fevered lips, and tenderly nourish and comfort the suffering seldiers in their hospitals. The angel nurses and the stricken patriots of this patriotic place shall not fall into the hands of ruffian invaders. Its very millida has set an example which inspires the confidence that Petersburg is indomitable, and which consoles and compensates for every drop of blood which has been spill an Nottaway, at Walthal Junction, and at Drewry's the confidence of the old which has been spill and sold the commander of the Squadron may occasionally the services of the old the commander of the Squadron may occasionally the services of the old the services of the services of the sign them to duty on a sign than to duty on a sign than the provided the services of the servi pensates for every drop of blood which has been split at Nottaway, at Waithal Jonetion, and at Drewry's Bluff and Howlett's Neck, for the defense of the old Cockade City. Let the Reserves and 2d class Militia of the surrounding counties now come in promptly, one and all, and emulate this bright and successful example—let it hotly hiss to blood-red shame the laggards and skulkers from the streets and alleys of the city to the lines; and let it proclaim aloud that Petersburg is to be and shall be defended on her outer walls, on her inner lines, at her corporation bounds, in every street, and around every temple of God and altar of man in her very heart, until the blood of that heart is split. Roused by this spirit to this pitch of resolution, we will fight the enemy at every step, and Petersburg is afe.

HEXRY A. WISE, Brig.-Gen.

(Offlictal.) J. V. PEARCE, A. A. G.

From The Petersburg Express, Monday, Jone 13.

THE LATE RAID ON PETERSBURG.

In the defeat of the Yankee raiders before Petersburg last Thursday, the hand of Providence was plainly visible. A mere handful of untrained and undisciplined militia were nerved to the repulse and holding in check of eighteen hundred regulars, whose calling is war, and whose business is to fight. To these militia the city owes an incalculable weight of gratitude. For mainly to their bravery and heroism we owe it that our depots of supplies, our public buildings our bridges, and probably much private property, are not now in asbes.

Gen. Beauregard, who visited this city on Saturday,

Gen. Beauregard, who visited this city on Saturday, took occasion, we understand, to express to Major Archer, the gallant commander of the militia, his high admiration of the distinguished bravery shown by them in the fight of Thursday, and his deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered by them. They fought, he said, like veterans. Such a compliance coming from such a source was no doubt doubly appreciated. We have already published the names of many of those taken prisoners, in which list occurred several errors. Thus far we have been unable to get a correct list, and only publish the names as they reach us. Since our last issue we have ascertained that Mr. Thos. W. Clements, Mr. John F. Glenn, Mr. George Cameron and Mr. Branch T. Archer, all well-known citizens, were also made prisoners.

We understand from one of our wounded, who was carried by the Yankees to Mr. Wm. A. Gregory's recidence during the conflict that while there the notorious Cell Secar, came in cooly ordered his orderity to bring Gen. Beauregard, who visited this city on Saturday,

We understand from one of our wounded, who was carried by the Yankees to Mr. Wm. A. Gregory's residence during the conflict, that while there the notorious Col. Spear came in, cooly ordered his orderly to bring a basin of water, bathed his head, and casting himself upon a lounge, slept for an hour. Col. Spear is represented to have shown great kindness to our wounded, giving strict orders to his subordinates regarding their comfort, and supplying them with brandy and such other delicacies as he had.

It is now understood that the enemy's loss was much heavier than at first represented. They lost some 30 or 40 killed, and a large number wounded. The woods near the battle-ground will testify to numerous burials of their dead.

THE ATTACK ON PETERSBURG From The Petersburg Express, June 13, 1864.
To the Editors of The Express.

Now that Petersburg has been reenforced, we

Now that Petersburg has been reenforced, we can speak freely of the past. Gen. Wise, commanding the 1st Military District of the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia, having gained information that the enemy were advancing on the city of Petersburg, placed his troops in position to meet them. May, Hood, Maj. Batte, Capt. Sturdivant, and the 46th Virginia Regiment, Col. Harrison, were on the left. extending from the Appomattox River, covering the Broadway, City Point, Jordan's Point, and Prince George Court House roads. Gen. Colston and Col. Archer, with the militis, were on the right, from the Baxter road across the Jerusalem plank road. On the Sturdivant, at an early hour, our pickets were driven in on the Broadway, City Point, Jordan's Point, and Prince George Court House roads, and the enemy son on the Broadway. City Point, Jordan's Point, and Prince George Court House roads, and the enemy son oppeared in force in front of the left of our line and were soon engaged with Col. Talliaferro's 7th Confederate

Naval Administration in this City.

CHANGES IN ADMIRAL GREGORY'S DEPARTMENT

DESCRIPTION OF REBEL TORPEDOES.
Subjoined is an extract from an official report

Subjoined is an extract from an official report of T. H. Eastman of the Potomac flotilla, relative to the merits of some Rebel torpedoes found in the Rappahannock River!

"The torpedo holds about 50 pounds of fine priming powder: the length of the case is 14 inches; diameter, 124 inches; length of cupola, 4 inches; diameter of cupola, 4 inches; length of tube, in three-fourths of an inch diameter of tube, it leads this weapon (by carefully opening one), I exploded another. The explosion, without noise, threw up a column of water 60 feet high and five feet in diameter. The appearance was grand, and if a ship was directly over one of these torpedoes she would in all probability be sunk; but if alongide, excepting receiving a large quantity of water on deck, would, I believe, except uniquired. With the information gained, I feel competent to use these torpedoes against the Rebels whenever it is required of me."

DEPARTURE OF VESSELS. DEPARTURE OF VESSELS.

The U.S. steamer St. Jago de Cuba sailed Thursday evening from Boston for active service. She is commanded by Capt. Gilson of the Regular Navy. The U.S. transport Bermuda sails to-day from Philadelphia for the West Guif Squadron, having mails, supplies and sailors for the feet.

LATE ORDERS.

Commander Andrew Brysen has been detached from special duty in this city under Commodore Bell. Lieut. Com. John Lee Davis has been detached from the command of the iron-clad Montauk. Com'r Patterson has been ordered to the command of the U. S. steamer James Adger.

Newspaper Interdicted-Pursuit of Morgan Ended-Vallandigham. CINCINNATI, Friday, June 17, 1864

The Gazette's Lexington dispatch says that Gen. Burbridge has issued an order forbidding the circulation of The Cincinneti Enquirer within the limits of

The pursuit of Morgan is virtually at an end-he having passed the lines with a few hundred men.

The Commercial's Dayton dispatch says there is but to his friends. In response to a serenade last night, Mr. Vallandigham said he didn't believe that there would be any attempt to arrest him, but should there be such a thing intimated, he and his friends are prepared for such an emergency. He announced his intention of remaining quiet until after the Chicago Convention, when he would make his purpose known.

New-Orleans advices of the 9th inst., per the steamstip McClellan are received. News unimportant.

The steamers Evening Star and Thomas A. Scott,

The steamers Evening Star and Thomas A. Scott, from New-York, arrived out on the 8th.

Cotton was at a stand still on the 8th. Only a few bales were sold at 95c. Sugar lic. higher, with sales of 450 hhds. at 18 22jc. Molasses dul; sales 200 bbla; good new at 80c.

Ciesared from New-Orleans on the 8th: barks E. H. Yarroston, Mayo, for Boston; Karnak, Kissim, for Philadelphia; Water Lily (Br.), Ansell, for Liverpool; brig Imogene, Saunders, for Matanzas.

The Creole, from Now-Orleans 10th, which arrived last evening, brings no news of intercet.

Cotton on the 9th was firm at the following quotations: Low Ordinary, 872930c.; Ordinary, 942930.; Good Ordinary, 97298c.; Low Middling, \$1 01281 CS; Middling, \$1 05281 06. The week's sales sum up 2,600 bales.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS GEN. BUTLER, June 14, 1864. The quiet of camp life has again been invaded,

From The Petersburg Express, Monday, June 13, 1964.
THE REPULSE OF THE ENEMY AT PETERSBURG-

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, Dept. N. C. and So. Va., June 12, 1864. SPECIAL ORDERS No. 11.—VII. To the troops

of their dead.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, June 15, 1864.
The following wounded from Point of Rocks